

BLM



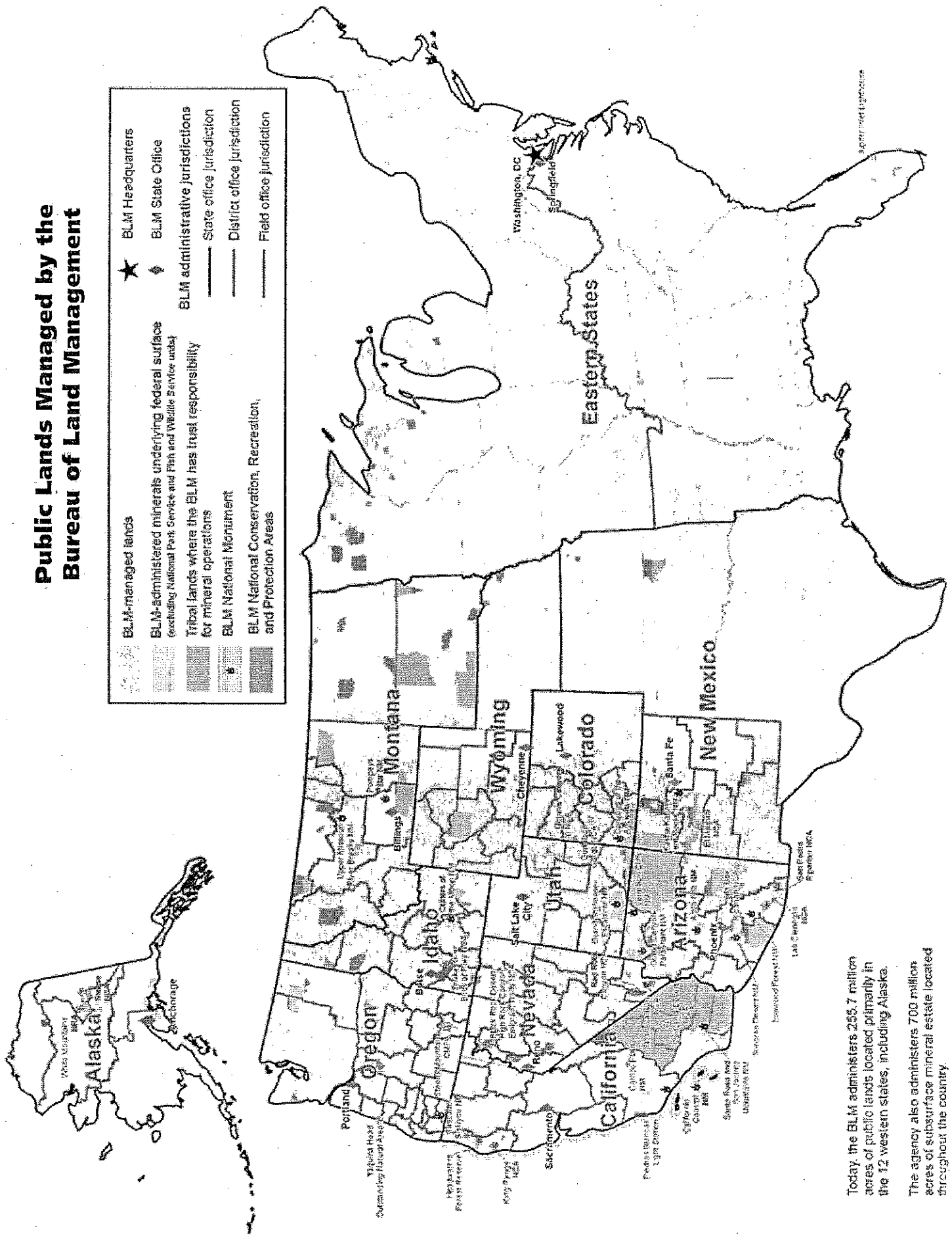
Public Rewards from Public Lands

Montana 2007-2008

Including North Dakota and South Dakota



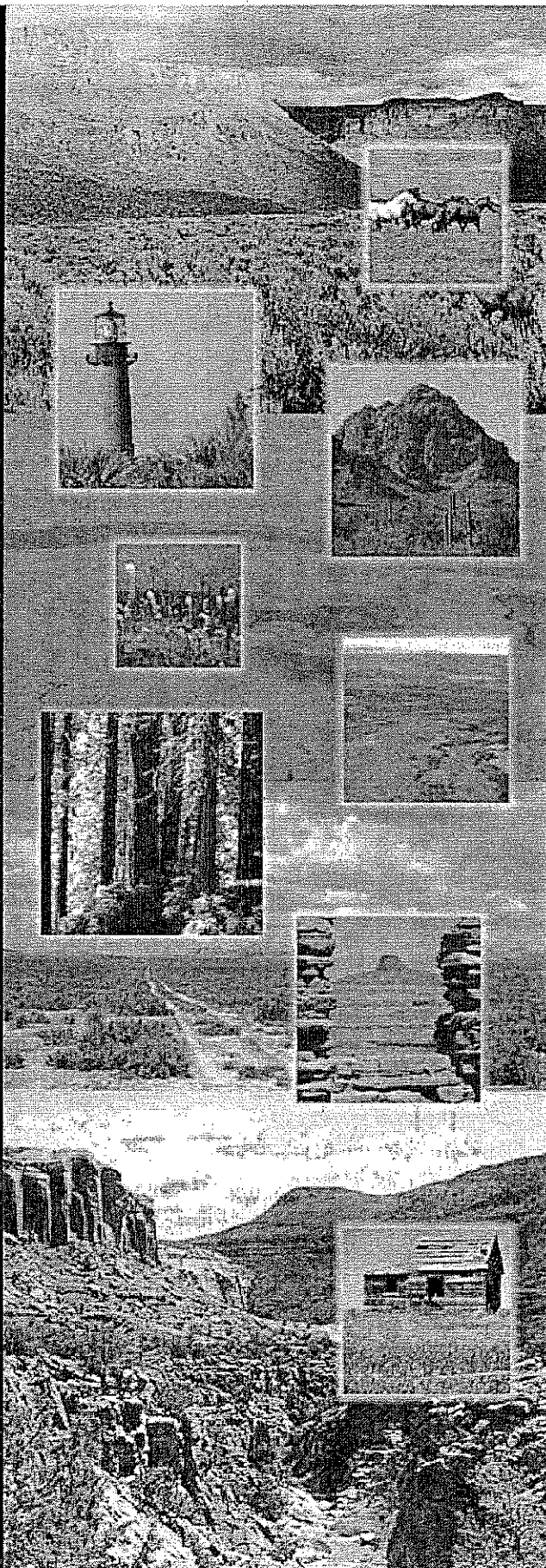
Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management



Today, the BLM administers 255.7 million acres of public lands located primarily in the 12 western states, including Alaska.

The agency also administers 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

Public Rewards from Public Lands - 2007-2008



Fiscal Year 2007 National Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$12,892,709
Recreation and Use Fees	\$14,530,461
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$16,319,615
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$18,430,821
Sale of Land and Materials	\$71,399,782
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,021,059
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$28,899,583
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,240,109
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$51,680,999
Helium Operations	\$104,854,182
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$3,934,771,556
TOTAL	\$4,259,040,876

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Grazing Fees	\$2,327,261
Proceeds of Sales	\$7,824,322
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,793,316
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$110,872,793
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$995,359
National Grasslands	\$4,280,654
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,882,416,655
TOTAL	\$2,012,510,360

BLM Investment in the States

Management of Land and Resources	\$76,008,399
Land Acquisition	\$598,261,477
Range Improvements	\$11,077,602
Construction and Access	\$92,193,032
Management of O&C Lands	\$115,402,739
Helium Operations	\$183,416,960
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$5,633,237
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$289,576,001
Wildland Fire Operations	\$429,779,607
TOTAL	\$1,801,349,054

National Public Land Use		
Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	17,874
	animal unit months (AUMs)	12,589,698
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	260,771
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	5,343
	acres in producing status	11,629,625
	wells capable of production	79,972
Helium Activity	active storage contracts	11
	billion cubic feet stored	21.2
	independent producers	54
Geothermal Production	producing leases	66
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	4,609
Coal Production	producing leases	298
	million tons produced	458
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	4,466
	cubic yards produced	17,972,617
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	422,907
	number of leases	423
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	508
	plans of operation reviewed	52
Rights-of-Way	granted	1,390
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	25,689
	animals taken off range	6,626
	number of animals adopted	3,894
Wild Burros	estimated current population	2,874
	animals taken off range	1,100
	number of animals adopted	878
Estimated Recreation Use		
National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07		
	boating - motorized	1,504,905
	boating - nonmotorized	2,087,998
	camping and picnicking	25,735,246
	driving for pleasure	2,808,044
	fishing	2,218,500
	hunting	5,590,821
	interpretation, education, and nature study	4,587,122
	nonmotorized travel	6,636,985
	off-highway vehicle travel	5,778,426
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	193,967
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	160,394
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	3,611,911
	swimming and other water-based activities	641,873
	winter/nonmotorized activities	193,997
	unspecified	25,383
TOTAL		61,775,572
Recreation Fee Program	projects	340
	funds collected	14,530,461

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters

BLM's National Landscape Conservation System and Other Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM

National Monuments (4,807,193 acres in 15 national monuments)	
70,900	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
808,747	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
128,398	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
486,600	acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona
279,568	acres in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona
883	acres in the California Coastal National Monument
204,107	acres in Carrizo Plain National Monument in California
86,400	acres in Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California
163,892	acres in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado
274,800	acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho
51	acres in Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Montana
374,976	acres in Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana
4,124	acres in Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico
52,947	acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon
1,870,800	acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (15,434,094 acres in 17 areas)	
1,208,624	acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska (includes Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River)
998,702	acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska
21,767	acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
41,972	acres in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona
55,495	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
10,671,080	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
7,472	acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
58,151	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
122,929	acres in McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
62,844	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,034	acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
799,165	acres in Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area in Nevada and California
198,065	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
48,438	acres in Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
227,100	acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico
428,156	acres in Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon
100	acres in Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon
Other National Landscape Conservation System Units Managed by the BLM	
2,052	miles of 38 wild and scenic rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states—1,001,876 acres managed
7,733,310	acres in 190 wilderness areas
13,753,370	acres in 591 wilderness study areas under interim management
5,342	miles of 10 national historic trails (Iditarod, Juan Bautista de Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Old Spanish, Pony Express, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro)
624	miles of 3 national scenic trails (Continental Divide, 389 miles, Pacific Crest, 233 miles, and Potomac Heritage, 2 miles)
Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations	
37,579	acres in the Lake Tlatatenten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve Area-Alaska
17,044,757	acres in 956 areas of critical environmental concern
2,906	miles of 54 national back country byways in 11 BLM western states
491	miles of 34 national recreation trails
263	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 4,177 contributing properties
22	cultural sites as national historic landmarks
5	world heritage properties (Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico)
2	globally important bird areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
29,082,217	acres in 199 herd management areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
486	significant caves

Montana State Office

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MONTANA

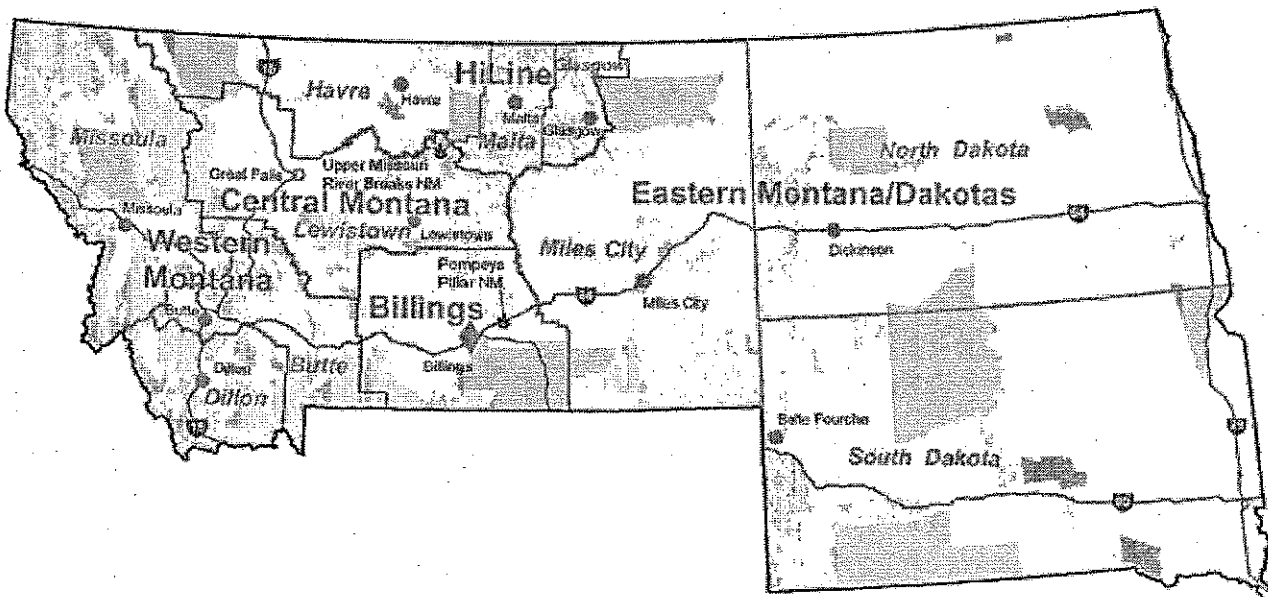
7.9 million acres of surface land
37.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
5.5 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

NORTH DAKOTA

58,837 acres of surface land
5.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
0.9 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

SOUTH DAKOTA

274,437 acres of surface land
3.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
5.0 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations



- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Stations
- BLM State Office boundary
- BLM District Office boundary
- BLM Field Office boundary
- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations
- Interstate highways
- BLM National Monument

Montana

including North Dakota and South Dakota

Public lands in Montana and the Dakotas vary from open prairies in the east to rugged mountains in the west. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages nearly 8 million acres scattered throughout Montana. The BLM also administers another 333,000 acres in the Dakotas, primarily in western North Dakota and northwestern South Dakota.

Resources

In addition to these surface acres, the BLM manages the vast federal mineral estate in the three states, encompassing more than 47 million acres. Prudent management and environmentally responsible development of energy minerals—coal, oil, and gas—are important parts of BLM's conservation mandate. Traditional oil and gas activity is scattered across the three states. There are significant fields in the Williston Basin area that begins in western North Dakota and spills into eastern Montana and in the general vicinity of Great Falls in west-central Montana.

Some of the nation's largest coal deposits lie beneath the eastern Montana and western North Dakota prairies. While the coal itself is a key source of energy, significant quantities of what is known as coal bed natural gas are trapped in the coal seams, especially in Montana's Powder River Basin.

The public lands in Montana and the Dakotas provide important habitat for around 600 species of fish and wildlife. They contain 2,500 miles of rivers and streams as well as important riparian areas that help improve water quality. They provide forest products ranging from Christmas trees to commercial timber and a renewable source of forage for domestic livestock that helps maintain a rural economy and lifestyle that, for many, epitomizes the region's character.

In south-central Montana, the rugged Pryor Mountain National Wild Horse Range covers about 40,000 acres that are home to Montana's only free-roaming wild horses. These animals are reputed to be of Spanish ancestry, as evidenced by genetic studies. The Pryor range was the first to be designated in the United States.

The early settlement history of the three states can be seen in the remains of old mining camps and homesteading ventures. Garnet Ghost Town east of Missoula is considered by many to be the best preserved, noncommercialized example of early mining life in the state. Numerous abandoned homestead sites, especially along the Missouri River, are proof of the inhospitable conditions that proved too much of a challenge for early settlers.

Remnants of the early American Indian culture, from teepee rings to buffalo jumps, are evident throughout the three

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

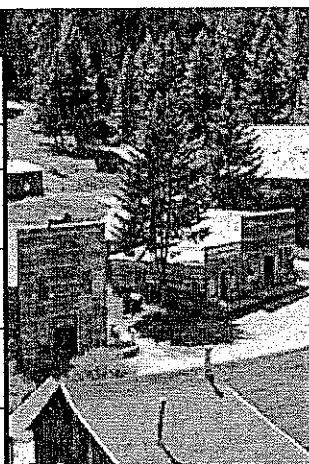
Grazing Fees	\$2,009,677
Recreation and Use Fees	\$336,949
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$227,409
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$308,648
Sale of Land and Materials	\$126,986
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$353,938
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$3,643,288
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$148,687,817
TOTAL	\$155,694,712

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Montana

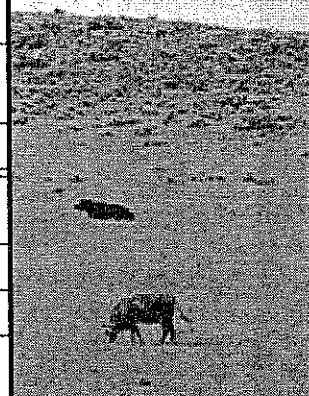
Grazing Fees	\$459,702
Proceeds of Sales	\$19,237
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$353,938
National Grasslands	\$4,127,720
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$14,029,490
TOTAL	\$18,990,087

BLM Investment in Montana

Management of Land and Resources	\$48,497
Land Acquisition	\$2,595,067
Range Improvements	\$2,623,838
Construction and Access	\$5,133,804
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$16,029,100
Wildland Fire Operations	\$15,025,199
TOTAL	\$41,455,505



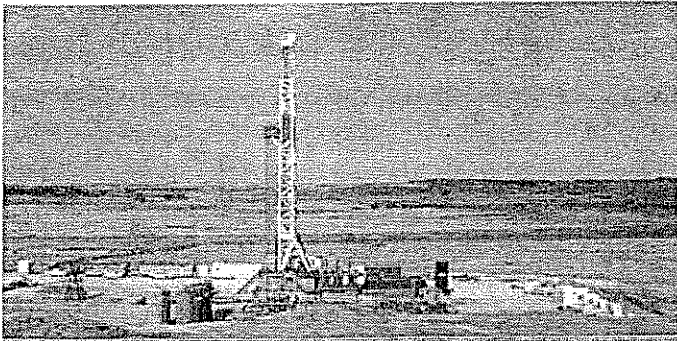
Garnet Ghost Town east of Missoula is popular with tourists and recreation enthusiasts in the summer and winter months.



Livestock grazing on public lands helps maintain the private ranches that, in turn, preserve the open spaces that have helped write the West's history and will continue to shape this region's character in the years to come.



The BLM Montana public room provides information on homestead history.



The BLM works to ensure that development of oil resources is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	4,317
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,364,773
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	4,652
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	253
	acres in producing status	1,139,108
	wells capable of production	3,738
Coal Production	producing leases	44
	million tons produced	37
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	14
	cubic yards produced	25,531
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	1,409
	number of leases	1
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	7
	plans of operation reviewed	—
Rights-of-Way	granted	68

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	154
	animals taken off range	—
	number of animals adopted	49
Wild Burros	estimated current population	—
	animals taken off range	—
	number of animals adopted	18



Wild horses from the Pryor Mountain Range are popular among wild horse enthusiasts because the horses share many characteristics with Spanish mustangs, which may number among their ancestors.

states. For those interested in prehistory, public lands in central and eastern Montana have yielded world-class dinosaur remains.

Southwest of Bozeman is the first BLM-managed wilderness area in the nation; the Bear Trap Canyon Wilderness covers about 6,300 rugged acres along the Madison River. In addition, there are 39 wilderness study areas covering about 449,963 acres of public land in the three states.

The BLM manages the 375,000-acre Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in central Montana and the 50-acre Pompeys Pillar National Monument east of Billings. There are many other special areas, such as 19 watchable wildlife sites, 5 outstanding natural areas, 5 backcountry byways, and about 400 miles of special trails, including the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Garnet Winter Trail, the Bear Trap Canyon Recreation Trail, and South Dakota's Centennial Trail.

Uses

The general public's most frequent connection to the public lands is through one form or another of recreation. Camping and picnicking remain the most popular recreation activities, but fishing, hunting, and boating are popular as well. While BLM Montana operates numerous developed campgrounds and recreation sites, many people enjoy a more primitive setting and the chance to enjoy the wide open spaces and solitude the public lands offer. For others in the growing urban segment of the population, public lands near cities offer critical public recreation opportunities in relatively natural settings.

In addition to providing nearly unlimited recreation venues, under the BLM's multiple-use mandate, the public lands also support commercial uses. The majority of the land the BLM manages in the three states is leased for livestock grazing during some period of the year. Agriculture is one of the area's most significant industries.

Energy production benefits local communities as well as the entire nation. The 44 producing federal coal leases in Montana and North Dakota not only provide an important source of energy, they are also a source of jobs and a significant royalty stream that is shared with the states. The benefits of oil and gas development and production mirror those of coal production. While leasing and exploration are market-driven, the availability of federal oil and gas within the three states remains an integral part of the national mix to help supply America's energy needs.

Planning

Land use plans provide the basis for the myriad of management decisions BLM Montana makes in caring for the public lands, and involving a broad segment of the public has long been a hallmark of our planning efforts. Keeping

our plans up to date is a continuous process. Currently BLM Montana has six new resource management plans in some phase of development: Butte, Miles City, Billings/Pompeys Pillar, Malta, North Dakota, and South Dakota resource management plans.

Partnerships

BLM Montana relies on a number of techniques to help stretch our staff and funding. We have a growing force of volunteers who contribute more than \$600,000 worth of service annually. Volunteers range from campground hosts to student interns who exchange their volunteer work for valuable experience and college credit. We would have difficulty keeping some of our most-visited sites open without partnerships with volunteer organizations. For example, the Pompeys Pillar Historical Association assists at that national monument, the city of Fort Benton and the River and Plains Society are our partners at the Missouri Breaks Interpretive Center, and the Garnet Preservation Association lends us a hand at Garnet Ghost Town.

Partnerships aren't limited to recreation and tourist sites. Partnering with other federal, state, and local agencies often helps us leverage funding, get better and broader input on issues, and work cooperatively across jurisdictional lines, making our efforts more efficient. BLM Montana's responsibilities in taking care of the public's resources get more intricate with each passing year, but we're committed to our tradition of working with our neighbors to do the best job we can.



Habitats used by the northern leopard frog in Montana include low elevation and valley bottom ponds, spillway ponds, beaver ponds, stock reservoirs, lakes, creeks, pools in intermittent streams, warm water springs, potholes, and marshes.



BLM-managed waterways provide outstanding boating opportunities.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	71,187
	boating - nonmotorized	127,469
	camping and picnicking	1,259,814
	driving for pleasure	146,676
	fishing	242,599
	hunting	548,939
	interpretation, education, and nature study	272,898
	nonmotorized travel	290,633
	off-highway vehicle travel	185,818
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	48,412
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	23
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	77,734
	swimming and other water-based activities	51,036
	winter/nonmotorized activities	30,513
	unspecified	5,757

TOTAL 3,359,508

Recreation Fee Program	projects	19
	funds collected	336,949

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	2
	acres	375,027
Cultural Resources	properties	250
	acres inventoried	19,691
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	1
	miles	149
	acres	89,300
Wilderness Areas	areas	1
	acres	6,000
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	39
	acres	449,963
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	51
	acres	321,760
National Historic Trails	trails	2
	miles	347
National Recreation Trails	trails	3
	miles	51.0
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	11
National Natural Landmarks	areas	4
	BLM acres	15,027

Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2007, which runs from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007.

Financial figures include all state offices. In some instances, they also incorporate the state administrative and program offices, the National Interagency Fire Center, the National Operations Center, the National Training Center, and the headquarters office in Washington, DC.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may be slightly off because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

This section identifies fiscal year 2007 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Recreation and Use Fees: These funds are derived from recreation fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits, and from selling federal passports. They are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. The funds are derived under two separate authorities, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The LWCF funds are subject to appropriations the year after collection and the 1996 Appropriation Act funds are permanent.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, and road maintenance, as well as interest charged by the BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees.

Sale of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetation (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, and others) and mineral materials.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forestland and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California (O&C) or Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. These receipts also include deposits into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund from timber sales under section 2001(k) of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (per Public Law 104-139).

Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

Helium Operations: The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 157), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas production collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including national grasslands. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States: This section identifies fiscal year 2007 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the state. BLM payments to the states are either 12.5 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 lands) or 50 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lands) of grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (including vegetation materials and minerals) that is shared with the states. The amount shown includes payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in fiscal year 1999.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the federal government and shared with the state.

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon and from other resources.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from revenues derived from national grasslands. It includes allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by the Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in fiscal year 2007 for receipts collected in calendar year 2005.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the state of mineral receipts from federal leases, including those on BLM-

managed land. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including national grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

BLM Investment in the States:

These figures represent fiscal year 2007 funds for BLM-managed programs in each state. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated, or obligated funds, and in some cases, may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR): MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund comes from the federal share of grazing receipts plus the federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements.

Construction and Access: This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, and information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Helium Operations: This amount reflects revenues of the Bureau of Helium operations, which include operating and maintaining a helium storage reservoir and pipeline system, providing crude helium gas by contract with private companies, evaluating the nation's helium-bearing gas fields, and providing responsible access to federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Department of the Interior fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretariat fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in fiscal year 2007. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be one visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for one hour. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is an online database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM. The system provides a snapshot of a specific time and therefore the data presented here may not match other recreation use figures published by the BLM.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program allows the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage. The BLM retains 100 percent of the revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit authorizes grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of land during specified seasons each year (section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease authorizes the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified period of time (section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of 1 month (an animal is defined as one cow and calf, one steer, or five sheep). Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

Timber Volume: This figure reflects the sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured in cubic feet.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from federal lands or mineral rights owned by the federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and are then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Helium Activity: Such activity involves administering the federal helium reserve, maintaining a 425-mile pipeline and associated facilities, administering crude helium sales contracts, conducting surveys to determine the extent of nationwide helium reserves, and administering helium fee and royalty contracts.

Geothermal Production: Geothermal electricity is produced from the heat energy of the Earth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or the thermal energy contained in rocks at great depths. Wells are drilled to produce the steam or hot water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used to generate

electricity or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BLM leases geothermal rights to explore for and produce geothermal resources from federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the government. Leases within "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KGRAs) are leased competitively; those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

Coal Production: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act (FCLAA) of 1976, requires competitive leasing of coal. Competitively issued coal leases require either payment of a royalty rate of 12.5 percent for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8 percent for coal mined by underground mining methods, diligent development of commercial quantities of coal within 10 years of lease issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources within the lease. BLM also routinely inspects all coal operations to ensure accurate reporting of coal production and that maximum economic recovery of the coal resource is being achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but that can be obtained through purchase or a free use permit under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid nonenergy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the federal government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include trona, sodium bicarbonate, and potash.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres of unclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act.

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

Public Land Treasures

National Monument: The President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, designates national monuments to protect objects of scientific and historical interest that are located on federal lands. Congress may also designate a national monument through legislation, as it did in establishing Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument in 1982, when the President signed the measure into law. Acreage figures may change from year to year because either inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Congress designates these areas to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat. This category includes National Outstanding Natural Areas, which are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics to provide for the protection, management, and enjoyment of their associated natural, recreational, or scientific values. Acreage figures may change from year to year either because inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Congress or the Secretary of the Interior designates rivers or river sections, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect outstanding scenic, recreational, and other values and to preserve them in their free-flowing condition. The law recognizes three classes of rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational.

Wilderness Areas: These areas are designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which are generally at least 5,000 acres or more in size, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value. The number of wilderness areas reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some areas cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM wilderness areas. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): These areas are designated by a federal land-management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) as having wilderness characteristics, thus making them worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as permanent wilderness, the WSA is managed by the federal agency in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation. The number of WSAs reported by the states may not add up to the national total shown because some WSAs cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number

of BLM WSAs. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

National Historic Trails: Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, these extended trails follow as closely as possible, on federal land, those original trails or routes of travel having national historical significance. Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A designated trail must meet certain criteria, including having a significant potential for public recreational use or interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

National Scenic Trails: Designated by Congress, these extended trails offer maximum outdoor recreation potential and provide enjoyment of the various qualities—scientific, historical, natural, and cultural—of the areas through which they pass. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

Cultural Resources: This figure represents definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. Archaeological, historical, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses are included, and definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups may also be included.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): These areas are managed by the BLM and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as requiring special management. Such management is aimed at protecting and preventing irreparable damage to significant historical, cultural, and scenic values, habitat for fish and wildlife, and other public land resources, as identified through the BLM's land use planning process.

National Back Country Byways: These are roads under various classifications that can accommodate normal touring cars, high-clearance, four-wheel-drive vehicles, or specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes or trails that are managed to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile, or ATV use.

National Recreation Trails: These trails are designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. They are reasonably accessible to urban areas and meet criteria established in the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails may be designated within parks, forests, and recreation areas and on lands administered by the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the federal agency, state, political subdivision, or other administering agency having jurisdiction over the affected lands.

National Register of Historic Places: Administered by the National Park Service, this is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

National Historic Landmarks: Administered by the National Park Service, these are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

World Heritage Properties: These internationally significant cultural or natural properties meet criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the properties on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A world heritage property designation not only supports the conservation of these properties but also enhances their status as tourist destinations. There are more than 500 such properties around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 properties in the United States include the Statue of Liberty, Monticello, Yosemite National Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Nationally Important Bird Areas: These areas of public land are exceptionally important or essential for bird conservation. A site is designated when, during at least some part of the year, it contains critical habitat that supports (1) a significant population of an endangered or threatened species; (2) a significant population of a watch list species; (3) a significant population of a species with a limited range; or (4) a significantly large concentration of breeding, migrating, or wintering birds, including waterfowl, seabirds, wading birds, raptors, or land birds.

Herd Management Areas: These geographic areas are managed for wild horses and burros. The BLM is responsible for ensuring that herd sizes are consistent with the land's capacity to support them. Toward that end, the agency monitors range conditions; allocates forage for horses, livestock, and wildlife; and removes excess wild horses and burros from the range to protect public lands from the destructive effects of herd overpopulation.

Significant Caves: Designated under the Federal Caves Resources Protection Act of 1988, these caves have value for scientific, educational, and recreational purposes.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program: Wild Horses and Burros: Unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roam free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800s through the Great Depression of the 1930s, and in some areas even more recently. Populations of wild horses and burros are estimated on February 28, rather than at the end of the fiscal year (September 30), to precede the foaling period in horses.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: Wild horses and burros are placed under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide them with humane care. After properly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal.

Cover Photos: (top) Visitors can enjoy fishing for trout as well as viewing birds of prey along the Blackfoot River.
(Inset) Montana is famous for its fossil resources, including those from well-known dinosaurs such as the Hadrosaur.
Each year, these world-class specimens attract field excavation crews from federally recognized fossil repositories, museums, and institutions from across the United States.

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BLM/MT/GI-09/010

Editing, design, and production services provided by the
BLM National Operations Center, Information and Publishing Services Section